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CHANG, JULIAN	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/607,546	MAEKAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JULIAN CHANG	2452	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 June 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *69-74 and 76-117* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *69-74 and 76-117* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to communication filed on 10/16/08. Claims 69-74, and 76-117 are pending, and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 69-71, 73, 74, 76, 85-88, 90-92, 101, 114, 116 and 117 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 2002/0029256 ("Zintel"), and further in view of Kanter ("An Open Service Architecture for Adaptive Personal Mobile Communication, IEEE 2001).

4. Regarding claim 69, Zintel teaches an information output system including a plurality of electronic devices and a control point,

said control point comprising:

a detecting module that detects said plurality of electronic devices connected to said network system (Fig. 11, DISCOVERY CLIENT; para. [0096]);

a selecting module operable by a user to select at least one device from among said plurality of electronic devices (Fig. 11, VISUAL NAVIGATION; para. [0098]; Table following para. [0133]); and

a UPnP command transmitting module that transmits a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol (para. [0619]; In claim 75, applicant discloses that the predetermined command includes a Description command of the UPnP protocol. There is no such "command". The UPnP protocol retrieves a Description Document via HTTP GET.) for requesting said at least one device selected by the selecting module to transmit link information (para. [0617]) when a predetermined condition is satisfied in said at least one device (In Claim 70, applicant discloses that this predetermined condition is satisfied when the device is selected.);

each of said plurality of electronic devices comprising:

a link information storage that stores link information indicative of a location of data to be output (Fig. 11, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT; para. [0617]); and

a link information transmitting module that transmits the link information in response to the predetermined command of the UPnP protocol transmitted by the control point (paras [0617], [0619]);

said control point further comprising:

a link information receiving module that receives the link information from said at least one device selected by said selecting module (paras [0617], [0619]); and

an outputting module that obtains and outputs the data to be output in accordance with the link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side: UPnP and JINI). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

5. Regarding claim 70, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that a predetermined condition for each of said plurality of electronic devices is satisfied when it is selected with said selecting module of said printer (Zintel: Fig. 11, VISUAL NAVIGATION; para. [0098]; 'selected device', Table following para. [0133]).

6. Regarding claim 71, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that link information includes a plurality of links corresponding to a plurality of pieces of data to be output, respectively (Zintel: para. [0617]).

7. Regarding claim 73, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 71 above, including that a link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links and a plurality of pieces of service information in relation with the plurality of links (Zintel: 'as well as URLs for control…', para. [0617]), the plurality of pieces of the service information corresponding to a plurality of services provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'list of any embedded devices or services', para. [0617]).

8. Regarding claim 74, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 71 above, including that the link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links (Zintel: 'controlURL', 'eventSubURL', 'presentationURL', 'manufacturerURL', listing between paragraphs [0623] and [0624]) and a plurality of general descriptions in relation with the plurality of links, the plurality of general description describing a plurality of functions provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'Service Type identifier', paras [0079], [0080], [0697]-[0700]).

9. Regarding claim 76, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that a detecting module outputs a searching signal through the network system (Zintel: para. [0096]), said plurality of electronic devices being detected in accordance with reply signals which are output by said

plurality of electronic devices in response to the searching signals, respectively (Zintel: para. [0095]).

10. Regarding claim 85, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that: link information includes at least one URL, and data to be output includes WEB page data (Zintel: 'URLs to vendor-specific Web sites', para. [0010]).

11. Regarding claim 86, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that the location where the data to be output is inside each of said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 4, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in CLOCK).

12. Regarding claim 87, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that the location where the data to be output is in a predetermined device connected to the network system (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE; para. [0072]).

13. Regarding claim 88, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 87 above, including that n the data to be output is shared by said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE shared by several DEVICEs nested in the ROOT DEVICE).

14. Regarding claim 90, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including transmitting a predetermined signal to at least one device selected by said selecting module (Zintel: 'selected device', Table following para. [0133]; para. [0617]), and said link information transmitting module of said at least one device transmitting the link information only when selected by a selecting module (Zintel: paras [0617], [0619]).

15. Regarding claim 91, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 90 above, including a plurality of printers (Zintel: para. [0053]), and wherein said at least one device transmits the link information only to the printers of which said selecting module selects said at least one device (Zintel: para. [0619]; also para. [0608]).

16. Regarding claims 92 and 101, Zintel teaches a method, and a recording medium containing a program implementing said method, said method comprising:

detecting the plurality of electronic devices connected to the network system by communication through the network system (para. [0089]);

selecting at least one device from among the plurality of electronic devices (para. [0098]; Table following para. [0133]);

transmitting link information indicative of a location of data to be output in response to a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol from a control point (paras

[0617], [0619]), the predetermined command requesting said at least one device to transmit link information when a predetermined condition is satisfied (In Claim 70, applicant discloses that this predetermined condition is satisfied when the device is selected.);

obtaining the data to be output in accordance with the link information (para. [0099], [0100]); and

outputting the data to be output (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

17. Regarding claim 114, Zintel teaches a control point comprising:

a detecting module that detects said plurality of electronic devices connected to said network system (Fig. 11, DISCOVERY CLIENT; para. [0096]);

a selecting module operable by a user to select at least one electronic device from among said plurality of electronic devices (Fig. 11, VISUAL NAVIGATION; para. [0098]; Table following para. [0133]), each of said plurality of electronic devices being configured to output link information when selected by said selecting module (para. [0616]-[0619]);

a UPnP command transmitting module that transmits a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol for requesting said at least one device selected by the selecting module to transmit link information (para. [0617], [0619]),

a link information receiving module that receives the link information from said at least one electronic device selected by said selecting module (paras [0617], [0619]); and

an outputting module that obtains and outputs the data to be output in accordance with the link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side: UPnP and JINI). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

18. Regarding claim 116, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 114 above, including that a detecting module outputs a searching signal through the network system (Zintel: para. [0096]), said plurality of electronic devices being detected in accordance with reply signals which are output by said plurality of electronic devices in response to the searching signals, respectively (Zintel: para. [0095]).

19. Regarding claim 117, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that:

a detecting module detects said plurality of electronic devices by transmitting a Discovery command of the UPnP protocol (Zintel: para. [0096]), and

a link information transmitting module of each of said plurality of electronic device that transmits the link information in response to the Discovery command transmitted by the printer (Zintel: para. [0094]).

20. Claims 77-82, 89 and 93-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel-Kanter as applied to claims 69 and 92 above, and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,167,448 ("Hemphill").

21. Hemphill was cited in a prior Office action.

22. Regarding claims 77 and 78, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including sending event information when a predetermined condition that relates to an operation states of each of said plurality of electronic devices is satisfied (Zintel: 'generates an event if the SST changes', para. [0103]).

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the event information contains link information. Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a

URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

23. Regarding claim 79, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 78 above, including that predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) the electronic device being in an error state; (b) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (c) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced (Hemphill: Col. 5, lines 40-60).

24. Regarding claim 80, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 79 above, including that data to be output contains a method of coping with the predetermined condition (Hemphill: Col. 8, lines 27-65, in particular lines 46-49).

25. Regarding claim 81, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including each electronic device transmits the event information using a Notify command of the UPnP protocol (Zintel: para. [0106]).

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the event information contains link information. Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a

URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

26. Regarding claim 82, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 81 above, including that each of said plurality of electronic devices is detected in accordance with the SSDP of a UPnP (Zintel: para. [0089]).

27. Regarding claim 89, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, but fails to teach that the data to be output is varied in accordance with the status of each electronic device.

Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). Since the URL is related to the event, the URL returned would depend on the state of the electronic device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

28. Regarding claims 93 and 98, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 92 above, including sending event information when a predetermined condition that relates to an operation states of each of said plurality of electronic devices is satisfied (Zintel: 'generates an event if the SST changes', para. [0103]).

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the event information contains link information. Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

29. Regarding claim 94, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 93 above, including that: link information includes at least one URL, and data to be output includes WEB page data (Zintel: 'URLs to vendor-specific Web sites', para. [0010]).

30. Regarding claim 95, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 93 above, including that the location where the data to be output is inside each of said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 4, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in CLOCK).

31. Regarding claim 96, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 93 above, including that the location where the data to be output is in a predetermined device connected to the network system (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE; para. [0072]).

32. Regarding claim 97, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 96 above, including that n the data to be output is shared by said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE shared by several DEVICEs nested in the ROOT DEVICE).

33. Regarding claim 99, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 98 above, including that data to be output contains a method of coping with the predetermined condition (Hemphill: Col. 8, lines 27-65, in particular lines 46-49).

34. Regarding claim 100, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 93 above, including that a condition includes a request for the link information (Zintel: para. [0617]; [0619]).

35. Claims 72, 83, 84 and 115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel-Kanter as applied to claim 71, 69 and 114 above, and further in view of U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0048470 ("Garcia").

36. Regarding claim 72, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 71 above, but fails to teach a printer that includes: a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module; and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module.

Garcia teaches a printer including a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0014]; claim 2); and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module (para. [0033]; claim 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a display module and a selecting module as taught by Garcia in order to allow a user to access the Internet via a web browser using the printer.

37. Regarding claim 83, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, but fails to teach that an outputting module includes a printer that prints out the data to be output on recording medium.

Garcia teaches a printer capable of printing the content of web pages on the World Wide Web via a web browser resident on the printer (para. [0017]). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to retrieve and print a web page at a printer as taught by Garcia in order to print web pages at the printer without walking back to a remote computer.

38. Regarding claim 84, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, but fails to teach that an outputting module includes an e-mail transmitting module that generates an e-mail message having contents of the data to be output and transmits the e-mail message to at least a predetermined address.

Garcia teaches including accessing a web page and sending the web page to an email address (para. [0029]; claim 19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to email content from the WWW via email from a printer as taught by Garcia in order to allow a user to email documents without a computer.

39. Regarding claim 115, Zintel-Kanter teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 114 above, but fails to teach a printer that includes: a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module; and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module.

Garcia teaches a printer including a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module

(para. [0014]; claim 2); and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module (para. [0033]; claim 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a display module and a selecting module as taught by Garcia in order to allow a user to access the Internet via a web browser using the printer.

40. Claims 102-106 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel, and further in view of Kanter, and Garcia.

41. Regarding claims 102, Zintel teaches a device comprising:

a link information storage that stores link information indicative of a location of data to be output (Fig. 11, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT; para. [0617]); and

a link information transmitting module that transmits the link information to a control point in response to a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol requesting for the link information transmitted from a control point (paras [0617], [0619]),

the control point obtaining and outputting the data to be output in accordance with the link information transmitted from said link information transmitting module (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach the printer printing out the output on a recording medium. Garcia teaches a printer capable of printing the content of web pages on the World Wide Web via a web browser resident on the printer (para. [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to retrieve and print a web page at a printer as taught by Garcia in order to print web pages at the printer without walking back to a remote computer.

42. Regarding claim 103, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 102 above, including that link information includes a plurality of links corresponding to a plurality of pieces of data to be output, respectively (Zintel: para. [0617]).

43. Regarding claim 104, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 103 above, including that a link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links and a plurality of pieces of service information in relation with the plurality of links (Zintel: 'as well as URLs for control…', para. [0617]), the plurality of pieces of the service information corresponding to a plurality of services provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'list of any embedded devices or services', para. [0617]).

44. Regarding claim 105, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 103 above, including that the link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links (Zintel: 'controlURL', 'eventSubURL', 'presentationURL', 'manufacturerURL', listing between paragraphs [0623] and [0624]) and a plurality of general descriptions in relation with the plurality of links, the plurality of general description describing a plurality of functions provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'Service Type identifier', paras [0079], [0080], [0697]-[0700]).

45. Regarding claim 106, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 102 above, including that a predetermined command includes a Description command of said UPnP protocol (Zintel: para. [0619]).

46. Claims 107-113 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel, and further in view of Kanter, Hemphill, and Garcia.

47. Regarding claims 107 and 108, Zintel teaches a device comprising:

a link information storage that stores link information indicative of a location of data to be output (Fig. 11, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT; para. [0617]); and

a link information transmitting module that transmits event information to a control point in response to a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol received from the control point (para. [0107]), the predetermined command requesting said

electronic device to transmit link information when an operation state of said electronic device satisfies a predetermined condition ('generates an event if the SST changes', para. [0103]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side: UPnP and JINI). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the event information contains link information. Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill fails to teach that the control point obtains and outputs the data to be output in accordance with the link information transmitted from said link information transmitting module (para. [0099], [0100]). Garcia teaches a printer capable of printing the content of web pages on the World Wide Web via a web browser resident on the printer (para. [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to retrieve and print a web page at a printer as

taught by Garcia in order to print web pages at the printer without walking back to a remote computer.

48. Regarding claim 109, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 108 above, including that predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) the electronic device being in an error state; (b) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (c) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced (Hemphill: Col. 5, lines 40-60).

49. Regarding claim 110, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 109 above, including that data to be output contains a method of coping with the predetermined condition (Hemphill: Col. 8, lines 27-65, in particular lines 46-49).

50. Regarding claim 111, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 110 above, including that each of said plurality of electronic devices is detected in accordance with the SSDP of a UPnP (Zintel: para. [0089]).

51. Regarding claim 112, Zintel-Kanter-Hemphill-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 107 above, including that an outputting

module includes a printer that prints out the data to be output on recording medium (Garcia: para. [0017]).

52. Regarding claim 113, Zintel-Kanter-HemphillI-Garcia teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 107 above, including that an outputting module includes an e-mail transmitting module that generates an e-mail message having contents of the data to be output and transmits the e-mail message to at least a predetermined address (Garcia: para. [0029]; claim 19).

Response to Arguments

53. Applicant's arguments filed 06/03/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Applicant argues that the cited prior art fails to teach that a control point is a printer. (Remarks 12). In particular, applicant argues that Kanter merely teaches co-location of a control point with a printer. (Id). Applicant argues that "co-located", as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, means "located with", but not necessarily "in". (Remarks 12-13).

b. Merriam-Webster defines "colocate" as "to locate together; *especially*: to place (two or more units) close together so as to share common facilities". (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/colocate). Interpreting Kanter under the first portion of this definition, Kanter discloses that a control point may be located together with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer). Merriam-

Webster defines "together" as "in or into contact". (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/together). In other words, the control point may be located "in or into contact" with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer).

c. Interpreting Kanter under the second portion of the definition of "colocate", Kanter discloses that a control point may be placed close together with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) so as to share common facilities. "Facilities" is defined as "something that facilitates an action or a process" or "something created to serve a particular function". ("The American Heritage College Dictionary", 4th Ed.). One of ordinary skill in the art could reasonably understand the "common facilities" to be the physical box considered to be the printer.

Conclusion

54. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JULIAN CHANG whose telephone number is (571)272-8631. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 9AM to 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. C./
Examiner, Art Unit 2452

/Kenny S Lin/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2452